was the Eagle Bank of Bristol; I think I looked at two

was the Eagle Bank of Bristol; I think I locked at two or three of them; I think they were all the same demonination; he was arrested lest August; I went over day after; saw Thompson there at the Tombs, on 3d August; heard their conversation; I was in great distreas; Mr. T. toid me not to be distressed, he knew the person from whom he got the bills, and he would make it all straight; I don't know who he said gave them to him; I have seen it mentioned in the paper; Farnham. I think it was him; Harriet Johnson has been in our survice several years; she makes our house her home when she is out of place; she is about 37, 38, 39, er 40; I think 40; she is in Albany; I saw her a fortnight ago; she now lives with Mr. Barnet, in Croswell street; I am certain she is away now.

Cross-examined—This Harriet has not at all testified for my husband; ob, yes, she has once, but that has nothing to do with this case. [Thompson—Mrs. Ashley. I am sorry for you, but it has.] Your wife has ruled me; I have not ruled her; I went up once to see your wife; no, have not been there since the Grand Jury; did not ask your wife to go with me when I went to see my husband; never said that I had testified falsely, and was ferced to go and say what I did; did not tell your wife, when she accused me of swearing falsely; never told your wife I was obliged to swear; I merely went to her in my distress, to get something done for my husband; certainly I told her I had toli the truth; says she, I am sorry you have told an untruth; says I. I have not told an untruth; fam ignorant, and know very little about the twistings and windings of law, but I can try to tell the I had toli the truth; says she, I am sorry you have told an untruth; says I. I have not told an untruth; I am ignorant, and know were than once; never had money refused or returned to me as counterfeit; never offered a three dollar bad bill to a groeer who refused it, and gave credit for the goods; Mr. Byrne came and informed me of Mr. Ashley's arrest; he told me what he was arrested fo

these look like new bills; you visited my husband at the Tombs two or three days after he was arrested; I thought the bills were new, because they rattled and were stiff.

J. A. Bennet sworn.—In July last I resided at New Utrecht; I know W. H. Thompson, now present; he resided in a small house near my massion house; he came in July and remained there till December; I visited his house frequently; I there saw a person called Fields, who was, as I afterwards learned, the same now called Meadows; his ostensible business was that of an engraver, so Mr. or Dr. Thompson told me; that he had brought him from the East with him; he is the same person screeted with Bristol Bill, lately, in Vermont; I know the back room in Thompson's house; saw there a great many bottles; I was educated a doctor, and know something of the principles of chemistry; Thompson came to my house and borrowed some sulphuric acid of me; I was making some gun cotton. (A bill is shown, the fifty dollar bill on the Tradesman's Bank; I it sa good deal worn, a good deal defaced, but I think it is the same bill; I was examined about it before Police Justice Smith; think that it is the same bill; I saw the same bill twice before; three or four times before; I saw Lawrence at Beers', in Chatham street, opposite the Tradesmen's Bank; I there saw a bill which, I think, is that bill; I saw that bill in the hands of Thompson, at my house, before I saw it at Mr. Beer's; it was that same bill; I saw it in Thompson's hands; the exhibited it to me, and said it was made from a one, and was part of a large batch he and Fields had made of 50's and 50's; I know it to be the same bill by the lö in the number, being nearly effaced; when the bill was new, that 15 was apparently more obscure than it is now, the other parts being new the contrast was then greater; (the bill shown to him;) I was no judge of the bill, only went by what Thompson told me; I have seen Sam Drury at T.'s place, but never alone; only with his father; he may have been there alone, but I do not dis a one; he said he had finished a large batch on the Sunday after he came to my promises; before the 1st of August I thought I saw something like a press; Mr. Thempson did say, after I got his considence, that he had moved a press into Jersey; I think I saw a press before the first of August; if I was to volunteer evi-dence on this matter. I could till a volume: it may be printed hereafter; I became acquainted with Thomp-son in 1849, he was introduced to me by a Mr. Ashley, who did business in the office of Mr. Byrne, in City Hall Place.

Cross-examined—I did not introduce you to a Mr. Smith as my son. Q— Are you confined in the Tombs now? A.—No, sir, I am here now; there is a charge of forgery brought against me by your instrainmentality; I did not go to Mr. Beers after you told me there was a charge against you; I recognised the bill at first sight; I pretended not to know it, because I was in bad company, and was ashamed of my resociates: there was a publication in the paper, saying, A. B. was going to be arrested for forgety; Mr. Anthen showed it me in his office, and the possession of the police; you told me the watches were in the possession of the police; you told me you would have five hundred dollars, and Wilkes five hundred dollars, and Wilkes five hundred dollars for the conviction of Drury. There, put that the possession of the police; you told me you would have five hundred dollars for the conviction of Drury. There, put that in your pipe and smoke it. [The Uourt censured this gross language, and the witness submitted.] I cannot say whether or not I took public action against you, before or after I saw that publication in the paper; you never agreed to help me to cleant John Anthon, but you did warse. I never offered a forged check to Ashley to get him to change it; I tried a rune on him when I heard that you and Wilkes and others briended to kill me and get my property; I offered you in forged check to get collected. I offered It as a rune; you offered to put on whickers and despite, shaley has bouned me memey; he knew I wanted a hundred dollars; I only then knew his character as to general reputation; when I employed him to raise Stro dollars on a deed of my son. I knew nothing of him; he left me one hundred dollars on watches worth three hundred dollars; he did say he had skiy, four dollars in gold, and would get me the thirty-six, if I would do him a small favor; he then intimated that the mency passed by him was bad, and he wanted including the dollars in gold and would get me the stimated that the mency passed by him was bad, and he wanted including and I'l give you the snewer; he put the question him, when I got the money, I told him percemptorily I would not do lit, dice you showed me the fifty dollar counterfelt. I was a member of the grand jury; it had been my litention to communicate it, but was prevented by an alternation with a follow juror; I was contended to you as a man of good charmeter and my intention to communicate it, but was prevented by an alternation with a follow juror; I was introduced to you as a man of good charmeter, but he get have though money and to lit where the day after you took the house, you told me you where notorious character, and had been my intention of the cover he do you were notorious character, and had been indirected fittent in the stay but once it dollar engine whe ollars for the conviction of Drury. There, put tha

sest where he had been existed, and began vehenically to harangue the Court saying. If the Court please—on being required to keep allence, he continued—if the Court please—an apology—an apology—I am of a very sangular nerm pearement—I rannot contain myself— The witness was allenced at last. He seemed to think that there existed special causes, by which he ought to be exempt from the last we which all are bound and must substit to I.

The Court then took a recess till half-past three o'clock in the afternoon.

The Court met at 4 o'clock, P. M., but some time before that the great audience tilled the specialized sents and a number of legal gentlemen occupied sents within the ber. Thompson sent in from of the bruch, and alternately read from a large manuscript volume and proceed a newspaper, while with great non-takence. Be now and then addressed a remark to the lawyers who sat near him

Fydhry H. Stennet, wean - I am Clark of Policeln New York, incress with pagers sattached shown wit-ness); these papers were in yay possession in August last; I delivered them to the District Attorney. I think they appeared to be fair unused notes, in respect to a press which has been brough; over here. I can only say that it was delivered to me by, I think, A. M. C. Smith; It was said to have come rea of Mr. Drary's; a person came to the police office coas, time since, and recognised the press as having been a archived from him.

him.

Cross-examined—I den't know that the't was the press which Mr. Ashley said be purchas I for Mr. Drury: I have no distinct recollection that he told me so; I think now he told are be had bought a press for Mr. Drury: Q. Did he not say he bought it 7 Mr. Thesepson, the engraver. A.—I think he said he got it in exchange for something that he said to the p. r-son of whom he purchased it, and that he said it & Mr. Drury at a profil.

(The cross-example of the deal of the News that he said it.

son. [The defendant requested a further postponement of the examination of this witness, till some papers which he was waiting for arrived. The Court ordered the examination of this witness to be supended.]

Mr. Stewart recalled—I have said that Ashley told me that he sold a press to Mr. Drury; I am now positive that Mr. Ashley told me that he bought a press, but I am not positive whether he said he sold it to Drury or to Thompson; it may have been to Thompson; it may be more likely to have been Mr. Thompson. Cross-examined—Mr. Drury has now asked me if it was not Thompson, and I am not positive whether it was Thompson or Drury to whom he said he sold the press; I do not want it to be understood that I say it was not to Drury; I can't say it was to Thompson.

Daniel P. Barnard sworn—There was a girl in my employ, named Eliza Johnson, who had lived with Mr. Ashley; she left my employ last week; I don't know where she is.

Cross-examined—She left my house because she did not want to come to be a witness in this case; she had been before the Grand Jury, and had been rather roughly handled, and she expressed a determination not to be a witness again; she had before been a witness for Mr. Ashley; she said she did not mean to be a witness again if she could avoid it.

Amelia M. Drury, sworn—I recollect the occurrence of a press arriving at my father's house; on the lith of November, my father told my brothers to go down to the boat, and get a barrel; I went down to the office afterwards, and saw my father opening a barrel, and take out some things, among which were pieces of glass, some bits of lead, which he called type, and a glass bottle with a small label on it; my father said. "These must be the things which that man Thompson wanted me to keep for him."

The witness was here called to look at the contents of a large trunk, which had been brought into court. Thompson also arose, and went towards the trunk, and a ked the witness, "Did you see all these things in the barrel."

Witness.—I cannot say that all the thi

the barrel?

Mr. Stewart again recalled—I now recollect what Mr. Ashley told me precisely; he said the press was, as he believed, one which he had purchased at the instance of Thompson, who had shown a letter to him, which he had received from the West, ordering a press of that kind; that he could and did purchase the press without paying eash; he delivered the press to Thompson, who paid him cash for it; he (Thompson) saying he had an order for it from the West; this is the same press described by Ashley; that is, I have no doubt, the strict fact.

fact.
To the Court—Mr. Ashley did not see the press at the time; he was in prison, but described it.
Cross-examined—Q.—Do you know what the general reputation of Mr. Ashley is? A.—I know he has been charged with criminal offences. Q.—Would you believe him under oath? A.—I cannot answer that constitute.

duestion.

Miss Drury's examination resumed—My sister Louisa also saw the barrel opened; my father was arrested the next day; the officers took the press away.

Cross-examined—There was in the barrel, besides the press, some bits of glass, and some types, and a glass bottle with a label on it; the leaden types were in a segar box, and filled it about a third full.

To a Juror—The press was packed in hay.

To Thompson—I testified for my father at Hempstead.

segar box, and nifed it about a third full.

To a Juror—The press was packed in hay.

To Thompson—I testified for my father at Hempstead.

Joseph C. Ashley recalled—(The witness examined the press.) This press corresponds exactly with the one I bought; it is a fac simile. If it is not the same

Samuel Drury, Jr., recalled, to examine the press—I have examined the press which is in court; I recognise it; the first place I saw it was in Division street, at Thompson's residence; next on Long Island, at Mr. Bennet's; next at my father's place, and next at the Tombs; I do not know how it came to be sent up to my father's house; on the morning of the day on which it was sent, my father and me met Thompson in William street, and Thompson said, "You will keep your promise with me;" and afterwards he said, "I shall send you something to keep for me; I am going to California;" my father said, "What is it?" he said, "O, never mind, you'll see," and passed on.

Cross-examined—The meeting took place in William street; it was the day before we were arrested. Q.—Do you know anything of your father meeting myself and Bristol Bill in Brooklyn.' A.—I have heard of it, and have seen an account of it in the paper; the first thing in the barrel was hay, the next was a bottle, having a label on it; I have seen these labels posted up in your room; the label was "Wm. H. Thompson's Cure for Erysipelas and other Cutaneous Diseases of the Skin; the barrei contained the bottle, some bundles of glass, some type, and that press; the barrel was unpacked in the evening at about half-past 7; the contents of the barrel were left down by the side of the barrel; the bottle with the label was taken into the house for my lather to see; the barrel was a flour barrel—an old one. Q.—Where was that §5 bill procured? It was the one I got from you to purchase some things, among the rest that game recoster that I was to buy. Q.—Then you own to the rooster? A.—Id. Q. Q.—Did you ever send me the rooster? A.—No.

Frederick Drury, 14 years of age, sworn.—(Exa

own to the rooster? A.—I do. Q.—Did you ever send me the rooster? A.—No.

Frederick Drury, 14 years of age, sworn.—(Examined the press.) I am the son of Samuel Drury; I recollect the time of the arrival of a barrel at my father shouse; it was on the 15th of November; my father told me and my brother to go down to the boat for a barrel; we went down with a small eart; from the feeling of the barrel, the most weight seemed to be at the bottom; two men helped me with the barrel on the cart; I took the barrel to the office, and then went to the house; I saw that press next day beside the barrel; I saw the iron plate and those handles; I was present when the police officers came; they took a trunk out of the office and put the press into it; that is the trunk; I did not go up to Astoria by the boat that afternoon: I judge by the general appearance of the press that it is the same; I never saw any other press of that eige; the barrel was not on board the boat; it was on the dock, and had "Samuel Drury" on the head of it; the boat at that time generally stopped at that dock.

Cross-examined—I know it was the 15th of November, because my father was arrested the mext day; I do not know of my owa knowledge that the press was in the barrel.

Direct resumed—I saw the press alongside the barrel;

I could not say how long I have known

Cross-examined.—I did not see you (Thompson) at Hempstead; I never was at Hempstead; the label was around the bottle.

C. B. Le Barron being called to testify, did not appear, and an attachment was issued against him.

c. B. Le flarron being celled to testify, did not appear, and an attachment was issued against him.

Ellen Ashley, sworn.—In the month of July last I resided in Colonnade row, with my parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ashley; I have seen Wm. Thompson two or three times; I saw him in the latter part of July last, on one Saturday morning; my father, my mother, our demestic, and myself, were in the roota; when I came late the room, Mr. Thompson was paying my father money; my father was writing at the desk; my father took the mency and laid it on the maniel shelf; Mr. Thompson soon left; I saw the money; my mother had them in her hand, and I looked at them; they were on the Eagle Bank; my father was afterwards arrested for passing counterfeit bills, and I said to myself, those must be the same bills that Thompson gave my father; (bill shown to witness), this bears a general resemblance to the bills I saw at that time; the bills were new or nearly so.

Cross-examined,—I do not recollect my father ever being paid mency before; I do not know whether my mother is present generally when my father remacts business. Q.—Do you mean to say, that it is only when your father receives counterfeit in saw for good that you and your mother are present!

Court.—Mr. Thompson, that is an improper question—in that form.

Q.—Did you see your father give me any change?

A.—I do not know saything about change; I do not know whether my father gave a receipt.

Corolle II. Bennet, sworn.—I am the daughter of James Arilington Bennet; I know Wm, H. Thompson; I first saw him in June or July of last summer; he lived there from the 18th of July, I thins, until some time in December; I saw at his house, when he lived

Corolla H. Beanet, sworm—I am the charginer of James Arlington Benneti I know Wm. H. Thompson; I first saw him in June or July of last summer; he lived there from the 18th of July, I think, until sensitime in December; I saw at his house, when he lived there, a man named Fields or Meadows; I don't recoided there is a man named Fields or Meadows; I don't recoided there is a man named Fields or Meadows; I don't recoided him more than two or three those; I saw him more in a field, once is an orchard and once at our own house; I learned from my father, shortly after I first new him, who he was; I have been to Mr. Thompson's house, not very often though; I saw a woman here, named Catharline Davanport; I saw her mere before at Mr. Thompson's; I know young Sammel Drury; I saw him at Thompson's; I know young Sammel Drury; I saw him at Thompson's; I know young Sammel Drury; I saw him at Thompson's; I know young Sammel Drury; I saw him at Thompson's; I know young brury afterwards in the orchard; he came to see Thompson came in a low minutes afterwards; I saw young Drury afterwards in the orchard; he came to see Thompson; he did not come to the house at that thine; I don't think I ever saw him but once after he was at our house.

hine: I don't think I were say him but once meet a say at un house.

Then young That is all perfectly right.

Ey the Court of have been in Mr. Thompson's house not more than half a down times.

The District Atterney here applied to the Court to down the conservation of Margaret O Course.

The defendant stated that he had sent for an affidation the conservation of Occasion, nade in Boston, and

it which Margaret O'Conner rande in Boston and hieb affidavit contained counter statements to those hieb she made here yesterday. The Court said there was no official knowledge of the

existence of that paper.
Thompson said be ked just been informed that the paper was in the hands of Mr. Warner. He therefore asked time to find out whether this was the case.

peper was in the hands of Mr. Warner. He therefore asked time to find out whether this was the ease.

Pending decision of the Court. Margaret Cutting was called and sworn. I know James Arlington Renet; I have been more than ten years in the family; I left some time in September. I know Wen. II Thompson berry: I have seen aline several times; I save him some time before the 18th of July, when he game to live at the farm house; some time in August, I heard a converretion in the green house; I was after dusting the blinds; they were in the green bones. Therepaon was beening of what he could do: Thompson took out a bill, and the depend and, "Is that a good will Thompson's and he replaced a Yes; It was a ten dellar bill direct from a case, on the Bristol bank.

Cross-examined.—I lived with Mr. Bennet ten veres; I left in September last, on account of ill health; i saw you increase the kill out of your persent; I know Mr. Bennet led not take it out of his pocket; I have conversed with Mr. Bennet de my hissesifter visiterer. Objected to understoned out by the

er Q.—Have you ever known My. In the entity the elifte etailess. Objected to and rules out by the

out.
Culturing Pasemport, recalled—I have seen the reas here; I want say it is the press I new at Mr. hempson's house, at New Directs, but it is pressy such the same; I don't knew whether the press I.

## NEW YORK HERALD

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

OFFICE, N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NAMEAU STS. THE DAILY HERALD, 2 cents per copy—\$7 per annum.
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4DVERTISEMENTS renerced every morning.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. ITALIAN OPERA. Nible's Garden-Norma.

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY .- OTHELLO-THE LITTLE BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-King O'NEIL-THE

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers Street-WRECK ASSORT NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham Square-Katharini

THEATER, Aster Place.—MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHIN

APOLLO ROOMS-CHRISTY'S MINSTREIA OLYMPIC.-PIERCE'S MINSTRELA. MELODEON. - WHITE'S SEPENADERS.

CIRCUS, Aster Place-French Company. CHINESE MUSEUM-CHINESE BEAUTY, AND CURIORITIES

New York, Saturday, April 27, 1850.

The Cambria had not arrived at Halifax last evening. She is now in her fourteenth day.

News Crowded Out. Owing to the pressure of news and advertisements, we are compelled to leave out several very interesting reports and articles, including a few additional particulars of the jewel robbery in Baltimore, the notices of our city theatres, a variety of city intelligence, correspondence, &c., &c., &c. They will appear to-morrow. We cannot refrain from saying, however, that the places of amusement were crowded last night, and offer attractive bills for this evening's performance.

The Nicaragua Treaty.

The treaty which has been negotiated by Sir Henry Bulwer, the British Minister, and the agents of the Nicaragua Canal, assisted by Mr. Clayton, is now before the Senate of the United States, for confirmation. This treaty is a very important one, and involves much more important issues than appears on the face of its provisions.

There are nine provisions; some of them are drawn up in a very singular manner, and we re-commend the Senators to examine them very carefulty. They may discover that some one of the clauses may authorize a very singular and important construction. For instance: While the British government agree to relinquish their right to the possessions in the Mosquito country, Mr. Clayton, by a certain construction, binds our government to give up all the rights of annexing Cuba, St. Domingo, or Canada, or acquiring any more territory by a war with Mexico. This result is not expressed—it is an inference from its curious provisions.

There is no question that Sir Henry Bulwer was sent to this country, by the joint action of England and Spain, to effect a treaty that would for ever bar our annexing the island of Cuba; and he has partly effected his object in this treaty. If it be confirmed, the British government may at once place such a construction upon it, and say to us, "You are tied : you can't take Canada ; you can't take Cuba; you can't take St. Domingo, nor annex any more territory from Mexico. You are bound to this by the Nicaragua treaty."

Again we say to Senators, look well to the provisions of the treaty, and weigh well the consequences and important issues involved, if you confirm it. The canal is a capital canal-but it should not cost too much.

THE TRIAL OF ONE-EYED THOMPSON EIIS UNFOLDING.—The trial of One-Eyed Thomp-son, for forgery, commenced in Brooklyn on Thurs-day, and was continued yesterday. We have given full reports of the very curious and interesting evidence. It is a perfect drama in itself, and a part of the great batch of mysteries which commenced at Washington with the trial of Tom Hand, for the robbery of the government jewels, and which were confinued a few months ago in the trial of the two Drurys, for manufacturing the totpedo that created All the characters appearing in the trial at Brooklyn, the culprit-as well as the witnesses, both men and women-are original and interesting; some of the former quite scientific, and some of the latter very pretty. Margaret O'Connor, one of the witnesses, according to the description given by our reporter, seems to be a perfect heroine in the crimi nal dramas of the day. Joseph Ashley and Arling ton Bennet are also originals. The whole trial forms very curious reading, even deeper in interest than the "Mysteries" of Eugene Suc, or the "Tales of my Landlord," by Sir Walter Scott. Some of the disclosures given in the evidence that particularly about Wilkes-are quite curious It seems that Wilkes-George Wilkes, who has recently out a distinguished part in certain arysterious developements, has also been brought into this business by one or two of the witnesses. Poor Wilkes! poor, unadulterated, innocent Wilkes! he has the honesty and sincerity as well as the enthusinsm of Mons. Vidocq, or Peter the Hermit, without either their head or their heels. How he will come out of these affairs of the Drurys, Thempsons, and various other matters, in which he has been mixed up, is a problem about as lifficult to solve as it would be to predict the fate of an honest and amiable jackass, enveloped in the skin of the jackall, and turned loose among the wild animals of the forest. Boy, give us a 'ker-

Arrival of the Swedish Corvette off the

Battery-Salute to the American Flag. Yesterday, at 12 o'clock, the Norwegian cor Nejaden, commanded by Captain Lillichook, arrived off the Battery, having been towed up the bay to her anchorage by the Cinderella tog steamboat. She was visited by a reporter from the Royald, who was received with all politoness by the captain. While he was on board about one o'clock, she fired a salute of venters guns in honor of the American flag, which was run up from her fore, and she was answered with Yanker thunder from Fort Columbus, on Governor's I dend. The Swedish Concul was on board. The captain who is a mean of noble appearance, understands and peaks Linglish very well. The object of the cruise of the Najaden isan "instruction expedition," or a practical school, to teach Swedish mayal officers their duties. Besides the first and second Lieutenants attached to this correcte, there are thirteen young officers in commission on leard, receiving instruction and doing the duties of the ship in turn, so as to fit them for future command. They seem to be a verytime set of fellows, There are altogethere, on board, including marines and seamen, 150 men. All are reported in good health-Sie is an exceedingly nest craft, well trimmed, beau-tifully rigged, and a very fast softer. She is at the came time powerfully strong, being built of the best oak, and earries very heavy metal for a vessel of her size. She has only 18 guns; but they are 24 pounders Hat dimensions are 121 feet long, 30 feet 8 inches bear and 50 feet deep. She is about 500 or 600 tons burthen. She has seen a good deal of service, not having been at home any winter for 15 years. Her last cruise has been a very pleasant one, this being the eighth port she has visited since she left Coponlingen namely, Pohia, Personbuce, Martinique, St. Barthele new St. Christopher St. Thomas, Kingston, (Jamaica process of Mr. Drury. Q.—Did he not say he bought to press here I see at New Utreeth, but it is pressed on the Land bought to press here I see at New Utreeth, but it is pressed in the purchased it, and that he said to the pressed in the purchased it, and that he said to the pressed in the purchased it, and that he said to the pressed in the purchased it, and that he said to the pressed in the purchased it.

The press was exhibited, and Mr. Stewart stated that it was now in the same condition as when it was received at the police office.

The press was calculated and Mr. Stewart stated that it was now in the same condition as when it was received at the police office.

Margaret O'Connor recalled.

District Attorney—She is your witness, Mr. Thomp-

## TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

In the House, the day was consumed in a debate upon the joint resolution from the Committee on Naval Affairs, in relation to the search for Sir John Franklin and his men. Several members opposed and made strong speeches against it. Mr. Baker of Illinois, who is by birth an Englishman, spoke very warmly in favor of it. It finally passed the House by a vote of 94 to 45. The following is the

It authorizes the President to receive the vessel, and detail from the navy such commission and war rath officers and seamen as may be necessary an willing to engage therein, supply them with suitable rations for not exceeding three years, and give the use of all necessary instruments as can be spared from the navy—the officers and men, in all respects, to be under the laws of the navy, until their return, when the vessels shall be delivered back to Mr. Grinnell. An amendment, offered by Mr. Hall, of Missouri, "that the government shall not be liable to claims for damages or deterioration of vessels," was also passed, and in this form the joint resolution goes to the Senate, where its fate is by no means certain. After passing this resolution, the House adjourned over till Monday next.

Intesesting from Washigton.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES-WARM WORD BETWEEN ATTORNEY GENERAL JOHNSON AND SE CRETARY MEREDITH.

OUR SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE

Washington, April 26, 1850.
The Investigating Committees are still at work Yesterday, in the presence of the committee, some hot words passed between Mr. Meredith, the Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Johnson, the Attorney General. Each made accusations against the other. When these cases are disposed of, if President Taylor should continue to be incredulous, a movement will be made on the whig side which will convince him. It is a matter of common report in this city, to-day, that a whig Senator proposes to introduce a resolution de-claring the cabinet condemned, and recommending its discharge. We have known that such a movement i on foot, and that the most sealous whigs in Congress are committed to sustain such a resolution, when it is

The Manorial Title Trial.-The Decision the Court.

BY MORSE'S MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH. Hunson, April 26-P. M

The court was opened at 9 o'clock this morning. The Judge then proceeded to state his opinion on a nonsuit.

The Court said that it was a question for him to decide, whether the patents of 1686 and 1715 were void or not, or whether either one was void or not. It had been contended that they were void, because issued without legal authority. This is one of the grounds. In regard to that, the Court thought that it was to be presumed that the officer i-suing said patents did his uty, and that this presumption was not to be overthrown by testimony other than affirmative, wherea all the proof now on that point is negative. In regard to the objection to their regularity, the Court said the it is to be presumed that all preliminary forms were complied with, and that they were regular, and that the testimony in this case did not overthrow that pre-sumption; and he also thought that the acts of the colonial legislature, in 1691, would cure such defects, it

there were any.

The Court thought that the most difficult point this case was, whether the said patents were void on the ground that the government was deceived; and said that the patents must be sustained. The patent of 1715 was not necessarily void, for those very r They are independent grants, and the one of 1715 is not a mere confirmation of the one of 1686; and the defendant may make title under either of these pa tents—so that, if the patent of 1686 is void, the de-fendant may resort to the one of 1715. Suppose, from the representation of Robert Livingston to Governor Doneghan, in his application for manor or lordship in 1683, that the two tracts granted—one in 1684, and the other in 1685 were together, and not separate that the patent of 1686 was void, it would not affect any that came after. The patent of 1715 is valid and good, as the King could not, from the evidence, have been deceived, as there were good and well-known monuments, and all the limits and boundaries were easily calculated and known. I think the patent of

1715 is good and valid, and the defence is good under it. The Court referred to many other patents in this case, expressing the opinion and decision of the Court, but which being spoken rapidly, could not be taken down very correctly. The Court suggested, however, that before granting a nonsult, the counsel agree upon some mode of disposing of this case.

The defence desired to have the nonsuit grante and permit the prosecution to have a stay of proceed ings, and appeal the case. The prosecution, on the other hand, contended the

the question was of fact, and should be submitted to the jury, and then the case can be disposed of, or that the Court should direct the jury to find a special ver diet in regard to point of possession.

length in regard to the mode of disposing of this case, and there seems to be much difference of opinion in reference to the manner in which a legal disposition can be made of the case. The counsel have had a squabble over a section the code, having reference to the case in question.

Mr. Van Buren thinks that the defence have no right to call on the Court for a nonsuit, which they had re fused to ask for when the prosecution closed their case and the Court asked defence if they wished to ask for one. He contended that defence had waived their right by allowing the time to pass in which they might have moved; hence the Court could grant no nonsuit, but permit the issues of fact in this case to go to the jury He desired this case now to be disposed of in suc

manner that necessity of new trial should be avoided The defence again soggested very briefly that there is no question of fact for the jury; that the point of presession which presecution claimed should go to the jury, and not by the pleadings, the issue, nor one of them. That the main issue is little, and if that be de nied, why then the plaintiff must be nonsulted.

At quarter past twelve o'clock the counsel agreed to submit to the decision of the Court the whole case. and the trial by jury is walved by consent of parties also the time for the decision of the Court is enlarged six months, by stipulation. The time fixed upon for the argument is the fourth of May next, at Albany, The case, as disposed of, is evidently in favor of the

The Wethertil Divorce Case. HARRESSURG, April 26, 1850.

defendant.

The Wetherill divorce case has passed the Senate finally. Year 14, mays 13.

Tremendons Fire in Savannah, Ga.

Savannan, April 25-P. M.
The largest fire that has been in this city for many years, occurred this morning, about one o'clock, and consumed a block of thirty buildings; they were mostbuilt of wood, and were used as retall stores, shops and dwellings. Less from \$70,000 to \$100,000. There were no lives lost by the fire, though we regret to state that one man was accidentally shot.

Election Returns from Virginia.

Recusero, April 26, 1856.

The returns from this State show that the democrat gain one member in Petersburgh, and one in Norfolk The polls were open at this place for three days. The vote in favor of calling a convention was very

Arrival of the Ship of Line Ohio at Boston Bosrow, April 26, 1850.

The United States ship of the line Ohio, Capt. Stribling, is telegraphed, from San Francisco, Honolulu, Valparaise, and Rio Janeiro. She will be up in about

From Eshia-Yellow Fever Raging Fear. fully.

Boston, April 20 - P. M. The brig Roston, from Bahia, 10th instant, annous ees that the yellow fever had been raging terribly Eable, sweeping off scamen belonging to vessels in port, and great numbers of the slaves. A government port makes the total mortality in the province 8,00 Previous to the sailing of the Boston, there had been a severe thunder storm, which had cleared the atmosphere, and caused the disease to abste. It was thought it would be totally extinct to a few days.

From Hayti.

Borren, April 26 P. M. Several vescels have arrived from Haytl to-day oringing dates to the full instant. The Island was quiet, and business affairs improving. The blacks were preparing to burnde the St. Pamingo side of the Odd Fellows' Celebration

BALTIMORE, April 26, 1850. marred to-day by the inclement weather. The core-monies were closed by the singing of anthems, and an oration at the Front street Theatre.

Accident on the New York and New Haven Railroad.

Boston, April 26-A. M. At eleven o'clock last evening, as the New Haven train, from New York, was about six miles from Boston, the engine struck a rock weighing about a tonwhich had rolled from the bank above and was badly broken. The baggage car was thrown perpendicularly up the bank, while the passenger cars remained upon the track. The rails were torn up for several rols, but fortunately no one was injured. The engineer and freman had a wonderful escape.

The Weather at Philadelphia PHILADELPHIA, April 26-10 P. M.
It is now raining in torrents, accompanied with

The Alvarado Hunter Case.

[In our report, published on the 24th instant, of the Court of Inquiry, sitting at Annapolis, on the case of Captain Charles C. Hunter, two errors occurred. The first was in the testimony of Lieutenant Bleeker, who was made to say that a white flag was hoisted on the Scourge, and continued so while passing up the river and the taking of Alvarado. The testimony, as given by Lieutenant B., was, that a white flag was hoisted on shore, after the firing of the first gun from the Scourge which was afterwards brought out in a boat from the shore; and the white flag on the Scourge was hoisted afterwards, that they might proceed from the shore to the vessel. The other error spoke of a second lieutenant of marines, which should have read, "Second Lieutenant Marine."]

Sporting Intelligence.

CENTRETILLE COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—A purse for norses that never before trotted for money, came of yesterday afternoon, which was, as the subjoined sum mary indicates, one of the finest races that ever took place. But few of our sporting men witnessed the race the weather being very unfavorable for a large turn-out

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

News for Europe and the West Coast of America.

MAIL STEAMERS ATLANTIC AND OHIO.

Two splendid American steamships 'leave this por to-day-the Atlantic, for Liverpool, with the mails and passengers for all parts of Europe and Asia; and the Ohio, for Chagres, with the mails and passengers for all parts of the Pacific

The A. leaves at 12 o'clock M., and the O. at 3 P. M. The European mails will close at 10% o'clock, this morning, and the Pacific mails at 125 this afternoon. The WEEKLY HERALD, with the latest news, to go by these steamers, will be published at 9 o'clock this

Single copies, in wrappers, sixpence. Orders from agents received till 11 o'clock.

Court Calendar This Day.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos 395, 322, 323, 326, 228, 329, 330
331, 332, 333, 336, 336, 337, 338, 339, 495, 340 to 330
351 to 375, inclusive.

It is refreshing to witness the signal sess of that magnificent Gold Pen—the Richelien Ever I ed. The history of the Gold Pen records nothing equals the achievement of the "Richelien," which are and sold by J. T. SAVAGE, 92 Fulton street. Wate all the celebrated makers, sold as above, extremely low

What Time Is It !- That is the Question ! What Time Is It !—That is the Question !—
And this is what all business men wish to know, and that with
accuracy. How important it is for all our merchants,
bankers and brokers to know when it is really near 30-doek!
Let all those who wish for this invaluable desideratum, call
and look at the subscriber's fine assertment of Watches, from
the most celebrated manufacturers, and of the latest importations, as follows:—Lewis Sauncel, full jewelled; Sauncel
Magnus, do, and others. These Watches have been fully
tested, and are now in use by Railrond conductors and engineers, who are perfectly satisfied, and can testify to their
accuracy as perfect timelscepers. Please call at A. T.
COCHRANE'S, 288 Greenwich street.

the city, where cheap and good Boots and Galenda, and that is at 41 Courtland street. From 0, worth 57. Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c., equally erget, 41 Courtland st. GOV.

Ladles' Shoes .- Mr. J. B. Miller, of 134 Canal street, is the most popular and successful manufacts of daties feet year in this city. His goods are in univer demand among the ladies, and his stock is so large, subting all styles and variety of the most next and elegan pade shoes, that none can fail to be suited. It were fills inform the hades of the personal advantages of a neatly ting shoe.

Thousands of Lacrowser to buy Hats, or Trim-out that it's of no use to goldow from to buy Hats, or Trim-mings, when they can do so much better at LINDLEY & RUNDY Straw Hat and Ribbon Depot, 200 Bleecker street, who have the largest and cheapest retail stock in the city.

Spring Ciothing.—Clarke, the Tailor, has a new assertment of goods. A very fine black, blue or colored Dress or Frock Cost, \$16, made to measure. The very finest, \$20. Paste and Vesta in preportion. Pretry Sacks, \$10. Spring Overcosts, \$11. Quality, cut, workmanship and cheapness combined, at 116 William street.

Boston and New York Telegraph—Morse Line.—For sals, Twenty Shares of the Steek of the abov Company. Address Lightning, at this office.

Phrenology.—A Lecture and Examinatio at Cliston Ball this evening. See advertisement.

John C. Calhoun.-The Original Daguerre etype, from which the Portrait in the Second Number of the "Gallery of Illustrious Americans" was engraved, can be seen at BRADY'S Deguerrean Gallery, 200 Brondway. Daguerreotype-Harrison & Holmes make

superior Likenesses and fine Pictures for \$2 to \$10. If y want a picture large or small, go to the Optical Sky-Light acting in the art can excel the productions made ther Rooms 20 Breadens. \$500 Reward-To any person who will produce one of A. J. Benl's t or Bollar Premium Days types that ever faded; his Baguerreotypes are put of acoud style as those that charge \$3, and warranted a fade, at A. J. Benl's, No. 186 Brondway, between Maid-and Liberty street, ever Beele's hat stees.

G. Saunders' Patent Metallie Tablet Razor

\$4 Broadway, corner of Liberty etreet, and 367 Broadway. Notice .- Victor Elshop, 23 Maiden Lane begs leave to announce, since for all, that he does retail Alexander's Patent Artificial Lecches. These wish to obtain prospectures will be freely supplied applying personally or by letter; those who, living at a tance, want to receive a sample box, will be smitted by seing 60 per mail. The persons who wish to purchase macune has for their own use, will be supplied at the restablishments of John Milhau, Delice & Co., and of principal draugists in the city. Prices very low, vary according to the size of the bacer.

Comb Factory, 387 Broadway-Ladles are invited to examine this rote collection and the examined in extent or variety in the city, and easily which will found the open chain pattern, so much admired the sumde to creer, after any design, no inatter how instrum. Comb ratery, and for pattern of the patt

Comb Manufactory, 3034 Broadway. The original monufacturer of the colebrated Open Shell Combs, and the only manufacturer is Broadway the ladies to call and examine his late improved to Premium Open Chains from \$65 to 50. Combs as we Z. M. QLIMBY, 3050; Broad

To Barbers, Hatr-Dressers and Others .it requires. Proposals will be received till the fifth of Apply to JOHN B. CIBHS. Hair Pressing Salome, a street, National Bride, Washington, D. C. Philiade Ledger and Baltimore Son copy, and end the bill as ab

The beauties of Cutting Hair and Whiskers, is admirably exemptined and illustrated by fill limitable. It Nassan street, the area sheres attent scientific rules, thereby impacting to the wearer, beaut, nament, and grace of personal hypoteranos, which he we previously as are of possessing. Shampooing thereognic,

Phalon's Magte Hatr Dye, to Color the air or Whickers, the moreon it is applied, Without it the bate or akin. It can be weaked tomedimely: a disturbing the color, and has no bad offer. It is ap-ord, at PHALONS, 497 Broadway; and by Fawrett, a at corner of Chernit and Fifth streets, Falladelphia. Hale Dre-Batchelor's Genutne Liquid

Hair Dye, can only be procured at the minutactory, a trace. The public should mared random initiations. For waring diplomas, Persons whose heir has assumed color from the med the initiation dyes, can have it are at by failing as above. Copy the address. Dr. James W. Powell, Oculist, Anrist, &c

decase his attention carbustrely to discuss of the Eye and Ear, from 9 to 4 whiche, at 20 Histories, outgrames 19, War-ron street, where can be had his popular "Treating on the Eye. All childen, price 60 contents also, the self-netling Eye and Ear Furnishan. Artificial Eye largered. Conrand's Italian Medicated Soap, for curring all chin discasses, disrolarations and blemishes. Pou-der Subtile for enableating superflowed hard from any part of the holes. Late White for the completion. Liquid Rouge, As, at 5, Walker Street, first same from Last in Broadways T.R. Californier, South There same, Prinches had been H. Espenscheld, of 107 Has troduced, and is now selling, the Spri emen's Hats. The style is exceedingly of presents an air of elegance and true 150, only at the Sales Loom of the ma

The Hat that is made by the Warnocks, 'tis said, Do certainly "set off" a gentleman's head: The manner they fit—and then, oh! the brim Is certain to captivate every which they are made, Outrivals the various styles of the trade.

203 Broadway To Thinkers of New York. Have is de-irous that every rational man in want of a Hat, should, for a moment, think before deciding abers they shall supply that want. Knox thinks that 129 rules areed, is just be

Hats and Models .- Genin has this se Hats and Models...Genin has this senson seiduously courted a comparison between his Four Dollar Hat for 1850, and any and all others in the market of senion and taste. His friends tell him he has distanced competing. The hat controversy which has been waged in this city, once years past, has rendered overy genileman a connoissan, and, therefore, he feels that the verdict is that of a matured and cultivated taste. It has been his aim to manufacture for Four Dollars an unequalled Hat, and this praise, eming as it does from all quarters, falls encouragingly upon his ear. GENIN, 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

Cheap Refined Sugars, choice Green and Black Teas, fresh dairy Butter, Hams, &c., for sale at reasonable prices, wholesale and retail, at J. O. FOWLER'S large stores, 250 and 450 Green whole, 76 Veery, and 450 Grean streets. Also, winter Lamp Oil at 75 cents a rallon. Superior Sperm Candles 28. 6d. lb. N. B. Refined light Sugar at 6 cents lb. by the barrel. Bird, corner of Pine and Nassau streets.

Gentleme's Ha's, of the new pattern, are offered for inspection and sale. The subscriber's Hats are of superior and univalled elegance in style-ard finish, and merit the attention of the economical and discriminating wearer. BFRD, Conner of Pine and Nassau streets.

Who would think of going into Broad-way now-a-days to buy a Hat, when at Coleman's, 100 Nas-sau street, you can buy a betier Hat for \$3.50 than can be had at any price, between Old Trinity and Grace Church? and that is a fixed fact.

Are wonderful and astonishing Business dene in the way of English Carpets, Rugs, Oil Cloths, &c., at No. 59 Bowery, the celebrated cheapest Carpet establishment in the United States, HIRAM ANDERSON'S, is owing entirely to the low prices affixed to the goods, and she opportunity of selecting from the largest assertment to be found.

The wonderful and astonishing Busines

Erraumt.—The Grand Plane used at Pauls Roult's Concert, last Thursday evening, was from the man-ufactory of Mr. James Pirraya, of Leonard street, and not deeph Pirron, as a ppeared in the programmer.

Pinnofortes, with and without the Mo-ian accompaniment, of superior tone and style, made by T. silbert & Co., Boston, may be found at their wareroums, 417 troadway. Sume cheap: second-hand pianos for sale of to When the intrinsic merit of an article causes it to be much sought after, it is a sure proof that it must be good. Such is, the case with the Boots and Gailers made by G. WATKINS, 114 Fulton street. Mr. W. has made the structure of the foot his sole study for many years—it is no wonder his boots give such universal satisfaction.

We are informed that Mearss. Burdell & Co., saved all their books and papers in one of Rich & Co.'s Salaunander Safes, which are manufactured by Roff Stearns, and sold by A. S. MAIN'IN, at 13-3, Water street.

How charming appears the face, after washing with the True Jones's Chemical Sonp. All callowness and all freckles are removed, and the skin maske white and clear, while every cruption, pimple, &c., is cured. Buy is only at 400 Broadway, the Depot for Jones's Coral Hair Restorative, the best thing made for the hair.

MONEY MARKET.

FRIDAY, April 26 -6 P. M There was considerable activity among the fancier to-day, but most of the transactions were on time, principally buyer's option. Government and State securities were not so active as usual, just previous to the departure of the steamer. At the first board, Pennsylvania 5's advanced 1½ per cent; Reading Railroad, 14; New Haven Railroad, 14; Harlem, 14; Eric Bonds, new, declined % per cent; Farmers' Loan, %; Morris Canal, %; Long Island, %; Nerwich and preester, 1. At the second board, the market was little better-Eric Railroad and Harlem improved & per cent cach ; Reading Railroad, 1/4 ; Long Island fell

The steamship Atlantic, for Liverpool, will take out a very large amount of sterling exchange and Ameri-man stocks, amounting to nearly half a million of dollers. A portion of the instalment recently paid on account of the Mexican indemnity, has been remitted to London, to the bondholders of Mexico, on account of

The steamship Atlantic will carry out intelligence of the signing of the Nicaragua treaty, and the settlement of all the necessary preliminaries for the immediate commencement of the canal. British capitalists interested in this great and important work, will there-fore hold themselves in readiness to pay up the first instalment required. The eight individuals who have undertaken the construction of this caust there an equal interest in it, and the first instalment required from each-\$10,000 is for the purpose of making ar-rangements to open the line for trial at once. A steamboat, the "Raphael Ribas," has already been put on the route, and will ply between the mouth of the class San Juan and Nicaragua, on Lake Nicaragus, for the transportation of passongers to/and from the Pacific. As soon as the facilities have been obtained for carrying passengers across the Isthmus—a distance of fifteen miles, from Nicaragua to a point on the Pacific coasta line of sea steamers will be put on each side, and the route perfected. It will no doubt soon become a favorite mode of crossing between the two oceans, as the country through which it preses is perfectly healthy, and the climate much more agreeable than

The receipts at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of this port, to-day, amounted to \$47.000 to ; payments, \$125,254 00 Balance, \$4,628,741 74. . The Bank of the State of Georgia has declared &

dividend of \$4 per share. The State Bank at Savannah has declared a dividend of 4 per cent. Certificates of gold deposites to No. 1.149, inclusive. are now payable in the Mint, Philadelphia.

Exchange on England is beginning to assume a threatening aspect—the price, to-day, of the leading drawer, is 10 per et. The natural and permanent ilmit to an expansion on this side is the rise of foreign exchange, creating a demant for specie for exportation, which forces the banks to contract. In practice, expansions usually continue increasing until a rise of exchange either occurs or is anticipated; and except for this restraint, they might go on as indefinitely in our mixed currency as in one wholly inconvertible; and it is manifest that as long as the extra demand for bills of exchange, occasioned by the excess of the imports over the exports, can be supplied by bills drawn upon stocks sent abroad, on sale or hypotheestion, the price cannot rise. Unquestionably the increased expansion creates a constantly increasing excess of imports over the experis, until the extraordinary supply of bills of exchange is exhausted, and then comes the reaction, violent just in proportion as it has been thus unnaturally delayed. Precisely such were the facts in 1835 6-7. The excess of the imports over the experie in the year ending September 30, 1835, was, according to the custom house accounts, more than twenty-eight millions; and, making allowance for circumstances which do not enter into these accounts, and which increase the apparent balance, it was about fourteen millions. Now, it does not admit of question, that had our credit dealings with England been confined to the ordinary business credit of our merchants, the mmercial balance against us, which existed early in 1805, would have shown itself upon the exchanges. Certainly, as shon as the latter part of that year, a moderate exportation of specie, and reduction of the currency, would have laken place, and the additional expansion, the enormous overtrading and incane speculations, which characterized the close of this and especially '50, would not have occurred; and the revulsion would have been like those we are seens emed to experience every few years, instead of ranking aroung the most violent and release. At the present moment, the balance syainst us is estimated at fifty-five millious, which has not been severely felt, as yet, from the supply of bills, by the export of a but the present rise in exchange proves that this supply is becoming exhausted, and we must now look to paying our debts with something more substantial. The enormous and rapid rise that has been witnessed fately in both good and bad securities, shows that the experience of the past has not profited the operators in Wall street, and they have been laying the seeds of another revulsion, which the present and prospective

price of exchange latimates is close at hand. Stock Exchange. \$15000 U S 6's, 1522 1445 to los he Farreres Ti
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